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EPMI



**INITIAL SITE CHARACTERIZATION
AND
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION REPORT**

**4TH AND GAMBELL
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Field Activities

Environmental Project Management, Inc. (EPMI) performed a limited site investigation for the property on the east corner of 4th Avenue and Gambell Street in Anchorage, Alaska. A review of readily available historical documents was performed. EPMI also spoke with individuals familiar with the property in order to assist with the site investigation. The subject site was not found in the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) records for contaminated sites. The ADEC records listed a few sites in the vicinity of the subject site. The records showed that these sites did not have an immediate adverse affect on the subject site.

EPMI performed two days of on site investigation by excavating, later followed by monitoring well installation and sample collection. The work consisted of excavating with a 33,000 pound track mounted hydraulic excavator, collecting and field screening samples, collecting samples for shipment to Wy'East Environmental Sciences, Inc. in Portland, Oregon, backfilling and grading the excavated areas. Three monitoring wells were installed and samples were collected between October 21 through October 28, 1997.

The historical research showed two main areas of interest. The first area was the hydraulic hoists, which were visible at the ground surface. This area is the location of the former NC Tire facility. The other area was the west end of the property where a dry cleaning business once operated. Additional information collected by EPMI prompted EPMI to look for underground tanks near each of the two interior telephone poles at the site, and one west of the southern part of the former NC Tire facility.

EPMI began the on site work by removing parts of the concrete slab on grade around the visible hydraulic hoists at the east end of the property. Near the hydraulic hoists were underground collection sumps. The sumps were all connected by underground piping. The piping led to a log crib; an underground box made of wood. It is assumed that the crib was used for sewer disposal as well as rinsc and wash water for the tire facility. Three samples from the material in the area of the crib associated with the tire facility were collected and field screened. Four analyses were conducted on the three samples. The results can be reviewed in Appendix C.

EPMI uncovered seven hydraulic hoists, only three were visible prior to excavation. At one of the hoist locations, a tank full of approximately 200 gallons of hydraulic oil was uncovered. We also uncovered two cinder block walls, one of which housed numerous piping runs. Soil samples near the hoists, the reservoir, and at a break in the piping were collected. Six soil samples were collected and field screened in the areas of the piping and the hoists.

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While following the piping to the crib, EPMI uncovered an underground storage tank with an approximate capacity of 500 gallons. The tank appeared to be empty. One sample from beneath the tank was collected, field screened, and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Near the east interior telephone pole, EPMI uncovered one underground storage tank with an approximate capacity of 1,000 gallons. Some residual product (approximately one inch) remained in the tank. One sample from beneath the tank was collected, field screened, and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

In the area where the dry cleaning facility was thought to be located, EPMI excavated three trenches across the location. The trenches uncovered four empty drums and a log crib. The drums were marked by the manufacturer for use in dry cleaning. One sample from the drum area was collected, field screened, and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

The material associated with the wood crib uncovered in the area of the dry cleaning business did not have the odor associated with the crib encountered near the former NC Tire facility. One sample from material at a depth of 12 feet below ground surface in the area of the crib was collected, field screened, and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Laboratory Results

Three of the six samples collected in the area of the hydraulic lifts and associated piping had detectable levels of hydrocarbon. The levels ranged from 253 parts per million (ppm) to 4,830 ppm. Based on the information collected during this limited investigation, EPMI is estimating that approximately 100 cubic yards of soil may be contaminated with heavy oil.

The laboratory results from the samples collected near the underground storage tanks reveal that the material near the 1,000 gallon tank does not have any detectable hydrocarbons, and in the area of the 550 gallon tank the level was 223 ppm. The volume of hydrocarbon affected soil in this area is probably not more than 5 cubic yards.

The laboratory results from the three samples collected associated with the tire facility crib show detectable levels of lead, hydrocarbons, and volatile organic compounds (VOC). The total lead content in the material was detected at 996 ppm. Numerous other contaminants were detected and can be reviewed in Table 2. Based on the information collected during this limited investigation, EPMI is estimating that the volume of contaminated material in this area is approximately 50 cubic yards.

The laboratory results from the samples collected associated with the dry cleaner's drum and crib area detected 3,200 parts per billion (ppb) of Tetrachloroethylene in the buried drum area and 1,000 ppb of Tetrachloroethylene in the crib area. An additional sample was collected during

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monitoring well installation. The laboratory analysis of a soil sample from Monitoring Well 1 (MW-1) shows the soil to contain Tetrachloroethylene. The laboratory analysis for the water sample from MW-1 also contained Tetrachloroethylene. Tetrachloroethylene remediation standards are usually negotiated with the regulatory agencies. The regulatory guideline for Tetrachloroethylene in soil with an annual precipitation of less than 40 inches is 160 ppm based on ingestion and 110 ppm on inhalation. Therefore, the site may be in compliance as far as Tetrachloroethylene contaminated soil is concerned, pending regulatory review.

Monitoring Well Installation

Three monitoring wells were installed and samples collected. The field activities took place from October 21 through October 28, 1997. Figure 3 in Appendix A shows the approximate location of the wells. Each well was drilled to a depth of 45 feet below the ground surface using an 8 inch hollow stem auger. Water was encountered in each well at approximately 40 feet below ground surface. Monitoring well construction reports completed by Quality Environmental Sampling can be reviewed in Appendix H.

Water samples were collected from each of the monitoring wells after purging 3 casing volumes from each well. Samples collected were labeled MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3, corresponding to the well from which the sample was collected. Water from MW-1 was analyzed for VOCs, metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons. The analyses showed that metals and petroleum were not detected in the water for MW-1. The only VOC detected in MW-1 was Tetrachloroethylene. This compound was used by dry cleaning facilities. Water from MW-2 was analyzed for VOCs, metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons. The laboratory did not find any of the compounds above the detection level of the analyses procedures. Water from MW-3 was analyzed for VOCs. The laboratory did not find any of the compounds above the detection level of the analyses procedure. The laboratory detected Tetrachloroethylene and Total Xylenes in soil sample MW-1 S-2.

Former NC Tire Facility Removal and Treatment Cost Estimate

Assuming the total yardage to be removed is 200 cubic yards, the estimated cost for excavating contaminated soil, removal and disposal of two underground storage tanks, removal and disposal of hoists and associated piping, disposal of 200 gallons of hydraulic fluid, sample collection, laboratory analysis, treatment, confirmation sampling, analysis, site restoration, and reporting is approximately \$25,000. This is an estimate and will vary depending upon the scope of work.

Former Dry Cleaning Facility

According to the aerial photographs, the dry cleaning facility was removed between 1969 and 1971. The soil and groundwater laboratory analyses of the samples from the area of the former dry cleaning facility displayed levels of Tetrachloroethylene of 2,200 parts per billion (ppb) and 4,250 ppb respectively. The regulatory guideline for Tetrachloroethylene in soil with an annual precipitation of less than 40 inches is 160 ppm based on ingestion and 110 ppm on inhalation. The soil may not be the driving factor for remediation, other than it possibly leaching Tetrachloroethylene into the groundwater. The regulatory guideline for groundwater impacted by Tetrachloroethylene is 5 ppb. At a concentration of 4,250 ppb, it appears the water does not meet this guideline. The guideline is used by the regulatory agencies for establishing cleanup levels on a case by case basis. An estimate of groundwater cleanup costs is not practical until the treatment level is discussed with the regulatory agency. EPMI would like to note that Tetrachloroethylene can be treated through aeration and biological treatment. The contaminant is heavier than water, causing it to sink. Because it sinks, it is very difficult to find the horizontal and vertical limits of the contaminated aquifer. Using MW-2 as an indication, it appears that the Tetrachloroethylene source is either from the area of the dry cleaning facility, or possibly from an off site source. Additional characterization will be required before a cost estimate associated with remedial action in the area of the dry cleaning facility can be determined.

Risk Based Corrective Action

Risk Based Corrective Action (RBCA) is an option being used as an alternative to remedial action. In a RBCA, the threat that the contaminant at the site poses to human health and the environment is evaluated. The intent of the process is to make recommendations to ADEC using empirical data and conceptual models that the site does not pose a risk to human health or the environment. The RBCA report makes a recommendation to the regulatory agency for an acceptable level of risk at the site for human health and the environment. In order to achieve the level of risk described in the RBCA report, some remedial action, monitoring, or deed restrictions may be required.

The risk to human health and environment is not known until a RBCA is completed. Some sites cannot be handled by RBCA. The costs associated with RBCA are wide ranged and dependant upon the site characteristics as well as the contaminants. To complete a RBCA additional site characteristics would need to be collected, as with implementing any remedial option. Once these characteristics are known, a cost estimate can be completed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Project Management, Inc. (EPMI) was contracted to conduct an investigation of potential environmental issues for lots 8A, 10, 11, and 12 (collectively referred to as subject site) located on the northeast corner of 4th Avenue and Gambell Street in Anchorage, Alaska. Figure 1 in Appendix A provides the location of the site. The contract was executed by EPMI and Skinner Corporation on July 28, 1997.

2.0 HISTORICAL INFORMATION

EPMI reviewed the readily available records of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), Public Works, U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Division, City Survey historical logs, historical aerial photographs, Property Appraisal - City Hall, Planning and Zoning - City Hall, and the Fire Department.

2.1 Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

The readily available information on file at the ADEC for current and historical sites was reviewed by EPMI. The ADEC records were searched to determine if any underground storage tanks were registered or decommissioned at the subject property. The records did not indicate that any tanks were registered or were any decommissioned at the subject property.

The records indicated that the ADEC is aware of a few sites of environmental interest in the vicinity of the subject property. A fuel station to the south of the subject property is being monitored for a release. The hydrological data presented in the file reviewed by EPMI indicated that the site did not appear to have an immediate environmental impact on the subject property. The file noted that the type of soil in the area is sand and gravel to approximately 50 feet below ground surface.

Another site with an ongoing remedial action is to the east of the subject site. This site did not appear to have an immediate environmental impact on the subject property at the time of this investigation.

An auto body repair shop operates to the west of the subject property. The facility appears to be an old gas station. The facility did not appear on any of the records reviewed by EPMI at the ADEC.

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2.2 Public Works

EPMI reviewed records at the Public Works facility located on East Tudor Road in Anchorage, Alaska. EPMI was looking for historical documentation of the construction and/or demolition of the NC Tire facility or the dry cleaning facility. We did not find any as-built drawings for either of the facilities.

A demolition permit dated October 4, 1977 was found. A copy of the permit is included in Appendix E. Cleveland Trucking-Excavating is named as the demolition contractor. EPMI was not able to contact Cleveland Trucking-Excavating. We did not find the business in the phone book and the numbers listed on the permit are not for Cleveland Trucking-Excavating.

EPMI found a Plat of 26A East Addition. The Plat is dated May 29, 1964. It does not show the former NC Tire facility, but it does show the location of the dry cleaning facility.

EPMI found the log of a surveyor that identified the location of the dry cleaning facility. A copy of the page in the log book showing the location of the building is included in Appendix E.

2.3 Historical Aerial Photographs

The earliest aerial photograph that EPMI obtained was from August of 1954. This photograph shows the main structure of the NC Tire facility and possible a house at south west corner of the property, near the suspected location of the dry cleaning facility. The photograph from May of 1957 shows a different structure near the location of the house. The NC Tire facility appears structurally unchanged. The August 1969 photograph show the addition to the NC Tire facility. The addition was added to the west of the northern portion of the main building. This appears to be the only change. The July 1971 photograph shows that the building in the area of the dry cleaning facility was removed. Aerial photographs do not show other structures in that area through 1978. People familiar with the site told EPMI that the site remained vacant after the NC Tire facility was removed in 1977. According to the aerial photographs, the dry cleaning facility was removed between 1969 and 1971.

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3.0 SITE INVESTIGATION

3.1 Site Layout

The site is a vacant lot situated on the north side of 4th Avenue between Gambell and Hyder Street. Historical aerial photographs (Appendix B) show the structures that once existed at the site. The former NC Tire operated on the east end of the site. The former NC Tire building layout ran north and south. Between 1954 and 1971, an addition was constructed on the north end of the property, perpendicular to the original building. According to the aerial photographs reviewed by EPMI, no other permanent structures were added in the NC Tire area. In October of 1977, the facility was demolished. It was in the area of the former NC Tire facility that EPMI uncovered the hydraulic lifts, sumps, underground storage tanks, and a log crib.

The historical photographs show a structure on the west side of the property. EPMI found a Plat of 26A East Addition at the Public Works office. The Plat is dated May 29, 1964. It does not show the former NC Tire facility, but it does show the location of the dry cleaning facility. A copy of the surveyors note is included in Appendix E.

3.2 Hydraulic Lift Areas

The hydraulic lifts were located north of center of the foot print for former NC Tire facility. The location of the lifts is depicted by Figure 2 in Appendix A. EPMI began the site investigation with the eastern most location of the lifts.

3.2.1 Excavation

A track mounted hydraulic excavator was used to remove concrete covering the lifts. Only three were visible prior to excavation, seven were uncovered. At one of the hoist locations, a tank full of approximately 200 gallons of hydraulic oil was uncovered. Also uncovered were two cinder block walls, one of which housed numerous piping runs. Soil samples near the hoists, the reservoir, and at a break in the piping were collected.

Near the hydraulic hoists were underground collection sumps. The sumps were all connected by underground piping. The piping was uncovered by excavating next to the pipe, allowing the soil to cave in from around pipe. By using this method of excavation, we were able to uncover the piping runs with minimal disturbance. During the excavation, a photoionization detector (PID) was used to indicate the most likely locations of

contaminated soil. PID screening methods can be reviewed in Appendix F. The piping led to a log crib. The log crib is an underground box made of wood. It appeared that all of the piping from the facility emptied into the log crib. Therefore, it is assumed that the crib was used for sewer disposal as well as rinse and wash water for the tire facility. Three samples were collected and field screened from the material in the area of the crib associated with the tire facility. Four analyses were conducted on the three samples.

3.2.2 Sampling

Seven soil samples were collected and field screened in the areas of the piping and the hoists. The approximate sample locations are shown in Figure 2. The depth of the sample and the corresponding PID reading is also recorded on the Figure. The samples are S-8, S-9, S-10, S-12, S-13, and S-14. The six samples were analyzed by Wy'East Environmental Sciences of Portland, Oregon. The soils were tested for total petroleum hydrocarbon content. The sampling protocol can be reviewed in Appendix F. Tables in Appendix C provide the laboratory results as well as the corresponding PID readings for each sample. The laboratory report can be reviewed in Appendix D.

3.2.3 Estimated Volume of Contaminated Soil

Three of the six samples collected in the area of the hydraulic lifts and associated piping had detectable levels of hydrocarbon. The levels ranged from 253 parts per million (ppm) to 4,830 ppm. At this time, we are estimating that approximately 100 cubic yards of soil may be contaminated with heavy oil.

3.3 NC Tire Log Crib

The log crib was discovered west of the northern part of the former NC Tire facility.

3.3.1 Excavation

The log crib was discovered by following the piping discovered while excavating in the hoist area. The piping led to a log crib which was apparently used to handle the wastes from the facility. The crib was a wood box with approximate dimensions of 8 feet wide by 8 feet long and 8 feet deep. The crib started at approximately 12 feet below ground surface.

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3.3.2 Sampling

Three soil samples were collected and field screened in the crib area and one near a break in the piping leading to the crib. Samples S-2, S-3, and S-4 were collected from the material in the crib. Sample S-1 was collected from the soil beneath the break in the piping leading to the crib. The locations of the samples are shown in Figure 2. The depth of the sample and the corresponding PID reading are also recorded on the Figure. The samples were analyzed by Wy'East Environmental Sciences of Portland, Oregon. Sample S-1 was tested for total petroleum hydrocarbon content and for total metals. Samples S-3 and S-4 were selected to be sent to the laboratory because they had the higher PID readings and represented the top and near bottom of the crib location. S-3 and S-4 were analyzed for total metals and for volatile organic compounds (VOC). The VOC analyses includes some of the petroleum hydrocarbon constituents.

The sampling protocol can be reviewed in Appendix F. The tables in Appendix C provide the laboratory results as well as the corresponding PID readings for each sample. The laboratory report can be reviewed in Appendix D.

3.3.3 Estimated Volume of Contaminated Soil

The laboratory results from the three samples associated with the tire facility crib show detectable levels of metals, hydrocarbons, and solvents. The estimated volume of contaminated material in this area is approximately 50 cubic yards. The vertical and horizontal extent of the affected soil was not fully delineated in this limited site investigation.

3.4 NC Tire Heating Oil Tanks

Two underground storage tanks were found at the site. EPMI is assuming that the tanks were used for heating oil storage. EPMI also looked in two other locations where people had indicated tanks may have existed. EPMI excavated west of the south side of the former NC Tire facility. During this excavation, EPMI did not observe any evidence of an underground storage tank. An additional excavation was attempted near the west interior telephone pole south of the alley. Concrete was present at the surface, but fill spouts, vents, or piping were not observed.

The two tanks discovered were a 500 gallon tank south of the NC Tire crib, and a 1,000 gallon tank located at the east interior telephone pole north of the former NC Tire facility.

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3.4.1 Excavation

While following the piping to the crib, EPMI uncovered an underground storage tank with an approximate capacity of 500 gallons. The tank appeared to be empty. One sample from beneath the tank was collected, field screened (S-7), and sent to the laboratory for analysis for diesel range hydrocarbons.

Near the east interior telephone pole, EPMI uncovered one underground storage tank with an approximate capacity of 1,000 gallons. Some residual product (approximately one inch) remained in the tank. Soil sample S-11 was collected from beneath the tank, field screened, and sent to the laboratory for analysis of diesel range hydrocarbons.

3.4.2 Sampling

Soil sample S-7 was collected and field screened using a PID. The sample was collected beneath the 500 gallon tank at approximately 7 feet below ground surface. The location of the sample is shown in Figure 2. The depth of the sample and the corresponding PID reading is also recorded on the Figure. The sample was analyzed by Wy'East Environmental Sciences of Portland, Oregon. Sample S-7 was tested for diesel range petroleum hydrocarbons.

Soil sample S-11 was collected and field screened using a PID. The sample was collected beneath the 500 gallon tank at approximately 9 feet below ground surface. The location of the sample is shown in Figure 2. The depth of the sample and the corresponding PID reading is also recorded on the Figure. The sample was analyzed by Wy'East Environmental Sciences of Portland, Oregon. Sample S-11 was tested for diesel range petroleum hydrocarbons. The laboratory did not detect any diesel range petroleum hydrocarbons in this sample.

The sampling protocol can be reviewed in Appendix F. The Tables in Appendix C tabulate the laboratory results as well as the corresponding PID readings for each sample. The laboratory report can be reviewed in Appendix D.

3.4.3 Estimated Volume of Contaminated Soil

These two areas meet the ADEC action levels for a UST site Level A cleanup. The matrix sheet is included in Appendix G. At this time, it

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appears that only the tanks would need to be removed following all ADEC regulations for the removal of underground storage tanks.

3.5 Dry Cleaners Disposal Area

The former dry cleaners was located on the west end of the property. The historical photographs and the Plat from Public Works provide the building location. The historical aerial photographs indicate that the facility was removed from the site between 1969 and 1971.

3.5.1 Excavation

Using the historical information from Public Works, and the aerial photographs, EPMI began excavating in the area where the dry cleaning facility was thought to have been located. Three trenches were excavated across the location. Figure 2 shows the location of excavation activities. EPMI did not observe any suspect material in the west trench which was excavated north and south. The trench perpendicular to this trench uncovered four empty drums. The drums were marked by the manufacturer for use in dry cleaning. One sample was collected, field screened, and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

3.5.2 Sampling

Soil sample S-5 was collected and field screened using a PID. The sample was collected in the area where the four drums were discovered at approximately 7 feet below ground surface. The location of the sample is shown in Figure 2. The depth of the sample and the corresponding PID reading is also recorded on the Figure. The sample was analyzed by Wy'East Environmental Sciences of Portland, Oregon. Sample S-5 was tested by Wy'East for VOCs by EPA Method 8260. The solvent Tetrachloroethylene, commonly used by dry cleaning facilities, was the only compound detected.

Soil sample MW-1 S-2 was collected at approximately 35 feet below ground surface in this area during the installation of Monitoring Well 1. The laboratory analysis showed that the soil contained 2,200 parts per billion (ppb) of Tetrachloroethylene, and 400 ppb Total Xylenes.

The sampling protocol can be reviewed in Appendix F. The Tables in Appendix C and D provide the laboratory results, corresponding PID readings, and laboratory report for each sample.

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3.5.3 Estimated Volume of Contaminated Soil

The soils may meet the regulatory guidelines for soil contaminated with Tetrachloroethylene. Tetrachloroethylene is a compound for which the regulatory agencies generally negotiate a cleanup standard. The regulatory guideline for Tetrachloroethylene in soil with an annual precipitation of less than 40 inches is 160 ppm based on ingestion and 110 ppm on inhalation.

3.6 Dry Cleaners Log Crib

A log crib, similar to the one found near the former NC Tire facility, was uncovered while excavating near the area of the former dry cleaners. The crib was discovered on the southeast end of the former facility.

3.6.1 Excavation

A log crib was uncovered in the area of the former dry cleaning business while excavating perpendicular and south of where the drums were found. The material did not have the odor associated with the first crib encountered. The excavation in the crib area was completed to approximately 12 feet below ground surface. Sample S-6 was collected, field screened, and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

3.6.2 Sampling

Soil sample S-6 was collected approximately 12 feet below ground surface. Soil sample S-6 was collected and field screened using a PID. The location of the sample are shown in Figure 2. The depth of the sample and the corresponding PID reading is also recorded on the Figure. The sample was analyzed by Wy'East Environmental Sciences of Portland, Oregon. Sample S-6 was tested by Wy'East for VOCs by EPA Method 8260 and for metals. The solvent Tetrachloroethylene used by dry cleaning facilities was detected as well as metal contamination.

The sampling protocol can be reviewed in Appendix F. The Tables in Appendix C provide the laboratory results as well as the corresponding PID readings for each sample. The laboratory report can be reviewed in Appendix D.

3.6.3 Estimated Volume of Contaminated Soil

The soils may meet the regulatory guidelines for soil contaminated with Tetrachloroethylene. The regulatory guideline for Tetrachloroethylene in soil with an annual precipitation of less than 40 inches is 160 ppm based on ingestion and 110 ppm on inhalation.

4.0 MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION

4.1 Monitoring Well Construction

Three monitoring wells were installed at the site. Figure 3 in Appendix A provides the approximate well locations. Each well was drilled to a depth of 45 feet below ground surface using an 8 inch hollow stem auger. Water was encountered in each well at approximately 40 feet below ground surface. The wells were completed with schedule 40, 2 inch diameter, 0.01 slotted PVC well screen from 35 to 34 feet below ground surface. From surface to 35 feet below ground surface, 2 inch diameter riser of PVC blank pipe was used. A filter pack of 10/20 Silica Sand was placed in the annulus around the well screen to a height of 3 feet above the slots. A 4 foot seal of Bentonite Chips was placed on top of the Silica sand. An annulus around the riser was filled with sand, and a 2 foot thick surface seal of concrete was placed around the monument, flush with the ground surface. Monitoring well construction reports completed by Quality Environmental Sampling can be reviewed in Appendix H.

4.2 Monitoring Well Development

Prior to collecting groundwater samples, each monitoring well was developed by removing a minimum of 20 casing volumes. The groundwater sampling record can be reviewed in Appendix H.

4.3 Monitoring Well Sampling

Soil and groundwater samples were collected during monitoring well construction.

4.3.1 Soil Sampling

Soil samples were collected and field screened with a PID. The soils were observed to be a brown poorly graded medium to coarse sand. Based on the PID results, one soil sample from the MW-1 location was submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Sample MW-1 S-2 was sent to Wy'East for

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analysis of VOCs by EPA Method 8260, for metals content, and for total petroleum hydrocarbons. The laboratory results can be reviewed in Appendix C. The laboratory report is presented in Appendix D. The laboratory testing indicates that the soil contained 16 parts per million (ppm) of total petroleum hydrocarbons. This is below the action levels required by the ADEC for soil remediation involving petroleum hydrocarbons at a Level A site. The only two VOCs detected in MW-1 S-2 were Tetrachloroethylene and Total Xylenes. Tetrachloroethylene is a compound used by dry cleaning facilities.

4.3.2 Water Sampling

Water samples were collected from each of the monitoring wells after purging 3 casing volumes from each well. Samples collected were labeled MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 corresponding to the well from which the sample was collected. Water from MW-1 was analyzed for VOCs, metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons. The analysis showed that metals and petroleum were not detected in the water for MW-1. The only VOC detected in MW-1 was Tetrachloroethylene. This compound is used by dry cleaning facilities.

Water from MW-2 was analyzed for VOCs, metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons. The laboratory did not find any of the compounds above the detection level of the analysis procedure.

Water from MW-3 was analyzed for VOCs. The laboratory did not find any of the compounds above the detection level of the analysis procedure.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Former NC Tire Facility

The two underground storage tanks should be removed following the ADEC regulations for underground storage tanks. The piping, hoists, and contaminated soil should also be removed. Assuming the total yardage to be removed is 200 cubic yards, the estimated cost for excavating contaminated soil, removal and disposal of two underground storage tanks, removal and disposal of hoists and associated piping, disposal of 200 gallons of hydraulic fluid, sample collection, laboratory analysis, treatment, confirmation sampling, analysis, site restoration, and reporting is approximately \$25,000. This is an estimate and will vary depending upon the scope of work. The work should be completed in conjunction with the

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action taken concerning the former dry cleaning facility.

5.2 Former Dry Cleaning Facility

The soil and groundwater laboratory analyses of the samples from the area of the former dry cleaning facility displayed levels of Tetrachloroethylene of 2,200 parts per billion (ppb) and 4,250 ppb, respectively. The regulatory guideline for Tetrachloroethylene in soil with an annual precipitation of less than 40 inches is 160 ppm based on ingestion and 110 ppm on inhalation. The soil, other than its leaching to the groundwater, may not be the driving factor for remediation. The guideline for impacted groundwater is 5 ppb. At a concentration of 4,250 ppb, the water is not in compliance. An estimate of groundwater cleanup costs is not practical until the treatment level is discussed with the regulatory agency. EPMI would like to note that Tetrachloroethylene can be treated through aeration and biological treatment, the contaminant is heavier than water, causing it to sink. Because it sinks, it is very difficult to find the horizontal and vertical limits of the contaminated aquifer. At this time, the data indicates that the contaminant source is either in the area of the former dry cleaning facility, or from an on and off site source. Prior to beginning any remedial action, a cleanup level should be negotiated with the regulatory agencies. Also, aquifer characteristics as well as the horizontal and vertical extent of the contaminant plume should be identified.

5.3 Alternatives

Risk Based Corrective Action (RBCA) is an option being used as an alternative to remedial action. In a RBCA, the threat that the contaminant at the site poses to human health and the environment is evaluated. The intent of the process is to make recommendations to ADEC using empirical data and conceptual models that the site does not pose a risk to human health or the environment. The RBCA report makes a recommendation to the regulatory agency for an acceptable level of risk at the site for human health and the environment. In order to achieve the level of risk described in the RBCA report, some remedial action, monitoring, or deed restrictions may be required.

The risk to human health and the environment is not known until a RBCA is completed. Some sites cannot be handled by RBCA. The costs associated with RBCA are wide ranging and dependent upon the site characteristics as well as the contaminants. To complete a RBCA, additional site characteristics need to be defined, as with implementing any remedial option. Once these characteristics are known, a cost estimate can be completed.

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6.0 LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared to summarize the information and data concerning the limited investigation concerning the areas identified in this report. This investigation was not intended to fully evaluate the entire extent of contaminants that were discovered in the process of this investigation.

This investigation was conducted and the subsequent report was prepared in general accordance with standard of care which existed in Alaska at the time the work was performed. No warranty, expressed or implied, is given. It should be recognized that the definition and evaluation of contaminated soil and groundwater is a difficult and inexact science. Judgments leading to conclusions and recommendations are generally made with an incomplete knowledge of the subsurface and/or historical conditions applicable to the site. More detailed, focused and/or extensive studies including additional subsurface assessments can tend to reduce the inherent uncertainties associated with evaluation of environmental conditions. The opinion expressed herein is based on the information available to and made known to EPMI during our survey, our present understanding of the site conditions, and our judgement in light of such information at the time of the preparation of this opinion. We are not responsible for the accuracy of the information provided to EPMI by individuals or entities that were used by us or others in connection with the preparation of this opinion. This report is an opinion work, and no warranty is either expressed, implied, or made as to the conclusions, advice, and recommendations offered in this report. The opinion expressed herein is for the sole benefit of and may be relied upon only by the Skinner Corporation and their authorized agents. Neither this opinion nor any extracted here from or referenced hereto shall be furnished to, quoted to, or relied upon by any other person, firm, or corporation without the expressed written permission of EPMI.

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